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Welcome Formal and Correct

Nixon Sees Brezhnev at Once In Unscheduled Kremlin Talks

By Carroll Kilpatrick

MOSCOW, May 22 (WP).—The first Soviet-American summit conference ever held in Moscow opened with unusual expectations tonight as leaders of both countries declared their determination to reach major new accords.

Almost immediately after President Nixon reached the Kremlin, he went into an unscheduled two-hour private meeting with Communist party chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev that spokesmen for both governments said laid the basis for "constructive results."

A short time later, at a formal banquet honoring the President and Mrs. Nixon and their official party, President Nikolai V.

government ministers, including Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. All 15 Politburo members were present at the Kremlin banquet to-night, regarded here as most unusual.

However, Tass, the government news agency, reported later that only 12 of the Politburo members attended the dinner. Among the three omitted in this Tass dispatch was Pyotr B. Shelest, boss of the Ukrainian party, whose apparent demotion was announced yesterday. It could not be

determined why Tass disagreed with the official Soviet spokesman on this point, and that spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin, is the director of Tass.

Mr. Podgorny was the first to greet the President as he stepped from his plane after a three-and-a-half-hour flight from Salzburg, Austria. Mr. Podgorny smiled as he introduced his guest to other officials at the airport, but Mr. Kosygin was dour and unsmiling throughout.

Foreign Minister Andrei A.

Gromyko, who has met the President often, greeted him warmly, and the President seemed relieved to see a familiar face.

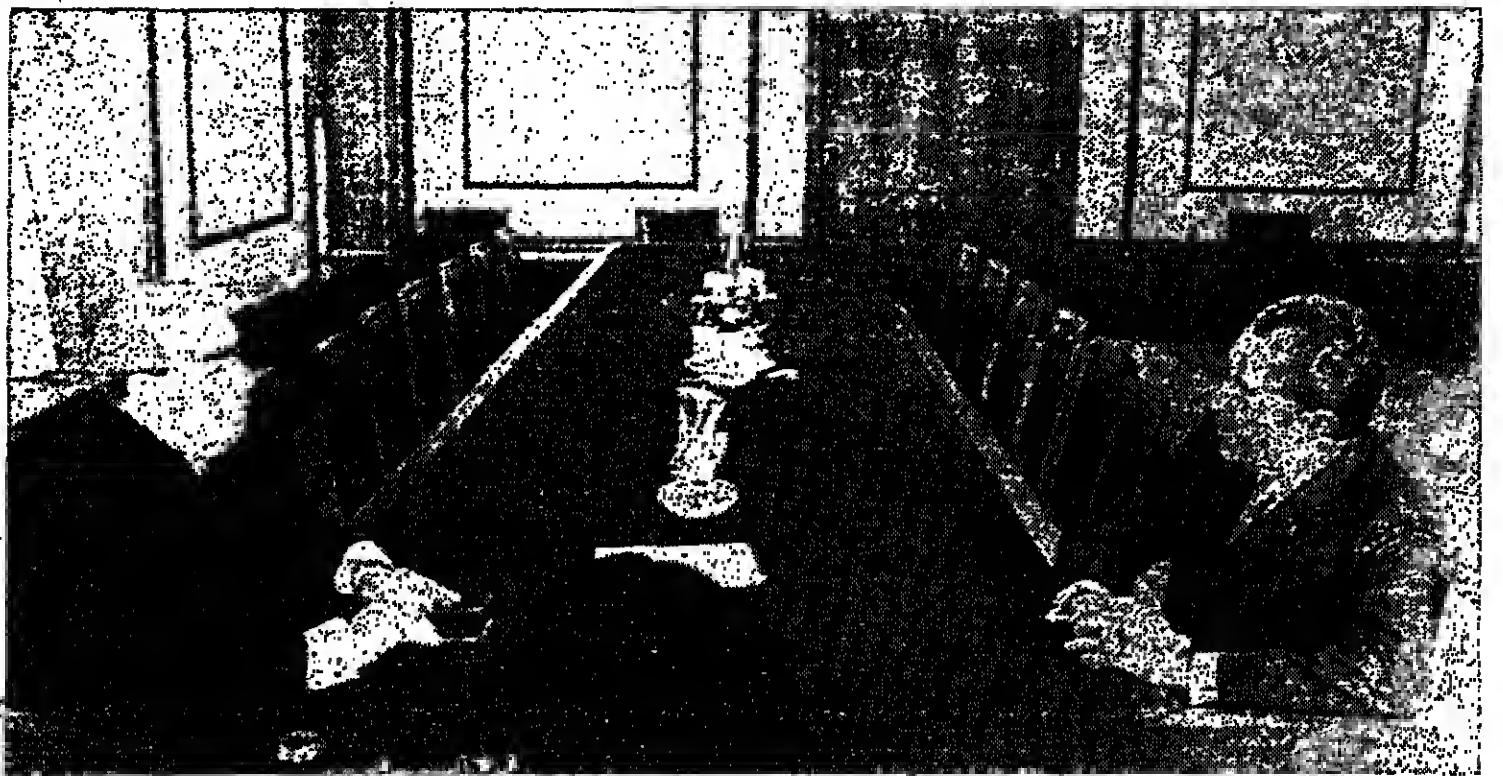
One of those in the line of welcome was Marshal A.A. Grechko, the tough-minded Minister of Defense, but after greeting him the President saw another familiar face when he shook hands with Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Fatsolov. He returned here last week after visiting the President in the White House while conducting

trade negotiations that could form the basis of a major agreement here.

On the drive into the city, Mr. Nixon rode in a limousine with Mr. Podgorny and Mr. Kosygin, while Mrs. Nixon followed in a car with Mrs. Gromyko.

With the large number of officials represented, the motorcade was some 50 cars in length. Along the way, there were crowds lining both sides of the

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FACE-TO-FACE—President Nixon talking with Soviet Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in Kremlin yesterday.

North Vietnamese Again Repulsed Near Hué

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, May 22 (NYT).—South Vietnamese forces, supported by U.S. fighter-bombers, turned back for the second successive day a sizable enemy attack on forward positions north of Hué today, military sources reported.

Some 140 North Vietnamese soldiers were said to have been killed and 10 tanks destroyed. The principal target of the attack appeared to be the headquarters of a South Vietnamese marine brigade on the My Chanh River, about 18 miles northwest of Hué.

In a similar attack yesterday, 200 enemy soldiers were reportedly killed and five tanks destroyed. Military sources said they were puzzled by what appeared to be suicidal enemy tactics.

The two attacks were carried out along the open coastal plain in daylight and in clear weather. This made the enemy troops easy targets for aerial bombing and strafing, for gunfire from U.S. ships and for South Vietnamese artillery.

In today's attack, the North Vietnamese, according to field reports, shelled Phong Dien, a town about 30 miles northwest of Hué, where some South Vietnamese marines are based.

The shelling lasted for several hours and destroyed about 200 houses. More than 2,000 civilians fled to Hué and Da Nang.

Hué, the enemy's key objective, was reported to be calm.

Air War Active

In the air war, U.S. planes continued to strike at North Vietnam at the rate of 300 sorties a day, according to military sources. This rate of sorties—individual flights—has been in effect for about a week, the sources said, after having risen from about 250 when all-out raiding of the North resumed on May 9.

U.S. spokesmen continued their policy of considering all raids on the North "routine," and of disclosing no details on location and nature of targets.

B-52 bombers also continued to

attack suspected North Vietnamese troop concentrations throughout this country.

At An Loc, South Vietnamese troops continued their attempt to reopen the road to the besieged town, 60 miles north of here, but no progress was reported.

Military sources said that the relief elements, within a mile of An Loc, were under heavy attack. The town remained under harassing shelling.

In the Central Highlands, South and North Vietnamese forces continued to clash sporadically outside the provincial capital of Kon Tum.

Early this morning, North Viet-

namese soldiers overran a thinly manned South Vietnamese position, Fire Base 41, four miles north of the town of Pleiku, but the base was retaken a few hours later, military sources reported.

Fierce fighting continued in the district capital of Dat Do, 45 miles southeast of Saigon. Thirty percent of the town was reported to be in enemy hands.

Viet Cong Report Gains

HONG KONG, May 22 (Reuters).—Communist forces killed or wounded 640 South Vietnamese soldiers in two days of fighting south of An Loc, the Viet Cong's press agency reported last night.

Two U.S. aircraft were shot down during the raids, the statement added.

Angkor Wat Clashes

PHNOM PENH, May 22 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops have captured North Vietnamese bunkers around Angkor Wat and some units have pushed to within 200 yards of the temple city, military sources said today.

A Cambodian force has been trying for three months to cut the Communists' supply route into Angkor Wat, 150 miles northwest of the capital.

The plan is to starve the Communists out rather than risk damaging the 1,000-year-old monuments by an assault.

Troop Move Reported

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Reuters).—North Vietnam has sent more troops across the Demilitarized Zone to help its offensive in the South, the Defense Department said today.

A Pentagon spokesman said the troops were from the 325th Division, but he declined to say how many men had crossed the zone.

The spokesman said there were indications that part of the 313th North Vietnamese Division, positioned in Laos, had moved back into North Vietnam to replace the troops of the 325th.

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Supply Problem Stressed

The major problem for North Vietnam is that of supplies. "The consensus" says one official "is that by some time in July the enemy will pretty well have used up his reserve supplies." These officials estimate that nearly 400 of North Vietnam's tanks have been destroyed out of an initial force of 600.

Some U.S. authorities believe that Hanoi is facing the crucial decision of whether to press ahead with its offensive and use up large quantities of supplies, or dig in and try to hold its captured territory for political leverage.

Smallpox Kills 200

NEW DELHI, May 22 (UPI).—Smallpox has killed nearly 200 persons in Haryana State, neighboring Delhi, in the past month, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday. The agency said that more than 1,000 have been stricken by smallpox which is raging in an epidemic form in three western districts of the state, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hisar.

Kremlin Menu

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP).—This was the menu for the official dinner tonight in the Kremlin in honor of President and Mrs. Nixon:

Blinis with fresh black and red caviar and salmon; smoked venison baked with fruit; fresh salted cucumbers; Suzdal fish soup; Bruschok with salmon and salted rusks; sturgeon (small sturgeon); in champagne; roast pheasant; strawberry ice cream; coffee and tea; fruit; petit fours.

Vodka was served with the first course, Georgian white wine with the sturgeon, and Moldavian red wine with the pheasant. Russian champagne accompanied dessert.

The dinner was held at the Kremlin's main dining hall, the Grand Dining Hall, which was decorated with flowers and garlands.

The minister said that he would not be "provoked into over-reaction" and would continue working for reconciliation between the warring communities.

In the Roman Catholic Bogside

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Work May Take Three Years

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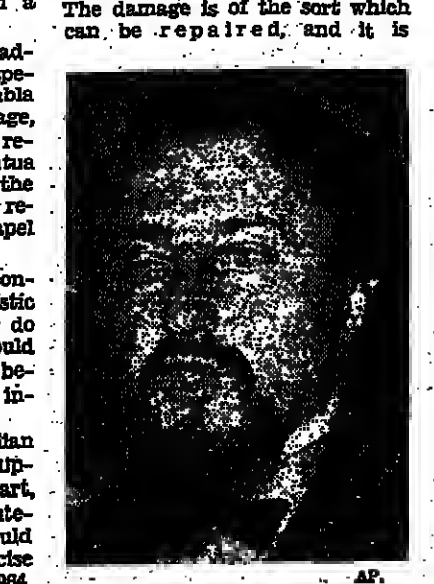
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At a special Vatican press conference, even the most optimistic expert, Prof. Decio Redding de Campos, said restoration could take "as long as three years," because of the delicate work involved.

Mr. de Campos, a Brazilian authority on Michelangelo's sculpture and other Renaissance art, maintained that he had "absolutely no doubt" that the Pietà could be perfectly restored. A precise cast of the sculpture done in 1864, when the original made its only



Laszlo Toth

trip out of St. Peter's, to the New York World's Fair, would greatly aid restoration, he said.

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technically no more difficult to restore the work of a genius than that of a mediocre sculptor."

This view was challenged by Giovanni Urbani, deputy director of Italy's Central Restoration Institute, who worried particularly about the Madonna's completely destroyed left eye.

"There should be no technical problems about restoring the arm and the nose, since all the fragments have been found," Mr. Urbani told journalists. "As for the eye, the damage will be permanent and no reconstruction will be able to eliminate it."

Mr. de Campos admitted that effective work on the eye will require "the precision of a jeweler."

Italian police held the assailant, 33-year-old Laszlo Toth, in solitary confinement in Rome's Queen of Heaven jail. He was charged with three violations of the state penal code which, depending on clauses involved, could carry a maximum penalty of either six or nine years in prison.

Since January, Toth has lived in a Rome hostel operated by Spanish monks, paying 250 lire (42 cents) a night.

er Canadian law, possession of marijuana can bring a maximum sentence of seven years in prison, but the commission said that 10 years ago the use of marijuana and hashish was early so common here as in the United States, but that there was a "rapid and very sharp decline" in Canada within the five years.

The commission took note that 79,000 Canadians began using one of the two by 1966, but that by last

year the comparable figure was at least 1.5 million.

The five-member panel, appointed three years ago by the cabinet, plans to make another report later this year on heroin and other hard drugs.

Putting the recommendations on marijuana before the House of Commons in Ottawa last week, Health and Welfare Minister John Munro carefully avoided endorsing them. Any legislative future for them, especially in what is likely to be an election year, is considered uncertain at best.

In the United States last March, a federal commission recommended similar changes in the law, including the legalization of private possession of marijuana. But President Nixon has made it clear that, although he thinks some existing penalties for possession are too harsh, he wants marijuana to remain illegal.

The Canadian commission was headed by Gerald Ledin, the dean of Osgoode Hall Law School at York University in Toronto. The other members were a criminologist, a political scientist, a psychiatrist and a social worker.

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Catholic Cathedral in Hanoi Is Crowded at Sunday Mass

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 22 (UPI)—The Roman Catholic cathedral in Hanoi was crowded with hundreds of worshippers for the first mass at 4:30 a.m. yesterday and again for the second at 6 a.m. The services are held at such early hours, the North Vietnamese say, to avoid U.S. bombing.

Four flights of planes could be heard roaring past the cathedral at low altitude shortly after 6 a.m. Mass started. The sound was chilling, but the places were presumably North Vietnamese M.G.s, since there was no alert. The first siren of the day did not come until 8:30 a.m.

The cathedral is Gothic in style, with twin towers atop a broad gray cement facade. It faces a small square with a garden and a statue of a Madonna and Child in its center. The statue is inscribed Regina Pacis—Queen of Peace.

Many people bicycled to mass, and took the bicycles inside the cathedral, leaving them in side aisles. There were people of all ages; men sat on the left and women on the right of the center aisle.

Lynch Says He Will Do All He Can to Put Down the IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

quartermaster of Londonderry, one of the city's "no-go" areas, 200 women marched on the local IRA headquarters today to protest the slaying of a 19-year-old soldier by IRA gunmen.

The body of William Best, on leave from his British Army unit in Germany to visit his parents in Londonderry's Creggan area, was found on waste ground in the city yesterday.

The IRA said that one of its courts had sentenced the youth to death and executed him as a spy.

But the women told two IRA officials in a confrontation that "this was murder and we are sick of it." They said that the IRA had tortured the youth before

priest and chanted responses by the congregation. Then came an unfamiliar hymn of Oriental character.

There was a brief sermon but this correspondent had no one to interpret. It seemed to be nonpolitical, however, since I did not hear the familiar Vietnamese words for "airplane," "American," "Nixon" and "South Vietnam."

Many of the worshippers took communion, as the organ played familiar Western hymns. Then came the collection.

Chats in French At another Hanoi church, the Church of St. Antoine, it was possible to speak to the priest, Father Hue. He has been there since 1952, before the French left, and he converses in French.

The government, Father Hue said, did not interfere with the holding of church services. He offers three masses on Sundays and his church is open at other times for prayer. The cathedral masses are daily.

But the authorities will not allow a seminary to operate, Father Hue said. The result is that no priests have been ordained for about 10 years.

"I have no successor," Father Hue said. "I shall stay here until I die, and then..."

He officiates at marriages and baptisms and has about 50 children for catechism, Father Hue added. He said he was not allowed to pay calls around Hanoi except on request to give last rites.

Many Children's Voices Among the worshippers were 24 nuns in traditional long black habits. The service was a strange mixture of East and West that began with a plain chant in Latin. The choir in the loft at the rear of the cathedral included many children's voices.

The rest of the service was in Vietnamese, with readings by a

War Protest Is Repulsed At Pentagon

Dellinger, Groppi Among Those Seized

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—Demonstrators attempted to enter the Pentagon today shortly after their legal permit to demonstrate expired but they were repulsed by police.

About 100 building guards pushed back the head of the ragged column of 500 to 1,000 protesters and began making arrests. Among the 27 taken into custody were anti-war leaders David Dellinger and Father James Groppi.

At first, there was little violence as guards blocked the forward push and began hauling off demonstrators one by one. But as the effort continued, guards were seen dragging some demonstrators to a waiting bus by the hair.

'Gently, Persistently' Leaders of the demonstration, using a megaphone, repeatedly urged the crowd to move forward "gently and persistently" and not attempt to storm the building.

Only a fraction of the group tried to enter the building. They were stopped in the middle of the street outside.

Another group sat down in the street, while still others stood aside and watched.

A few rocks were thrown from the crowd in the direction of guards and newsmen standing on the Pentagon steps.

Outside the assault zone, two Vietnam veterans against the war burned a green Army coat and a green Army shirt to the cheers of the crowd.

"That's four years of my life going up in flames," one of them said as the crowd sat on a man cadet parking lot outside the building.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said people should pray for the success of President Nixon's summit meeting in Moscow instead of demonstrating against the Vietnam war.

The Republican leader told the Senate that weekend demonstrators did not address themselves "to the chances for peace in Moscow" but only to contending they had better solutions than the President for ending the war in Vietnam.

A spokesman said it had been found mutually convenient for him to make the visit in July.

One woman told newsmen: "We have been frightened in the past, but not anymore. The IRA are terrorizing people and we want them out."

But the women told two IRA officials in a confrontation that "this was murder and we are sick of it." They said that the IRA had tortured the youth before

They also warned the IRA officials: "If there is another shooting like this, we will tell the British authorities that the British Army can come in and clear the IRA out."

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The 53-year-old Austrian diplomat, who was wounded by a grenade during the Second World War while serving in the German Army on the Russian front, had a long-standing invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

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They also warned the IRA officials: "If there is another shooting like this, we will tell the British authorities that the British Army can come in and clear the IRA out."

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The 53-year-old Austrian diplomat, who was wounded by a grenade during the Second World War while serving in the German Army on the Russian front, had a long-standing invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

A spokesman said it had been found mutually convenient for him to make the visit in July.

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WELL-WISHERS—President Nixon waving to cheering, flag-waving personnel of American Embassy, who were on hand to greet him at Moscow's Vnukovo airport yesterday.

The Text of Nixon's Toast

MOSCOW, May 22 (UPI)—The official White House text of President Nixon's toast of the dinner given tonight by Soviet leaders in the Grand Kremlin Palace:

I would like to express my appreciation for the hospitality you have shown Mrs. Nixon and myself, and all the members of our party, on this, the first visit of an American President to Moscow.

The courage of the Russian people, who generation after generation have heroically defended this city from invaders, makes this visit to Moscow to enter it in peace.

All of us can feel the history in this great palace. Here, as comrades in arms, Russians and Americans met together to work out some of the key decisions of World War II, setting an example of wartime cooperation it has taken us too long to follow in peacetime.

A few minutes after I took my oath of office as President of the United States, I told my countrymen that the time had come for us to move from a period of confrontation to an era of negotiation.

This week can prove that the era of negotiation between the two most powerful nations in the world has begun. There is hard negotiating ahead, and statesmen dealing with real differences will have their share of obstacles.

We will have our different interests and our different approaches and neither of us will be reluctant to point them out. But the foundation of healthy competition must be a willingness to cooperate and reciprocate on matters of overriding importance.

Therefore, we do not just meet in an atmosphere of good will, which I know we shall have, we do not just meet to conclude agreements, which I hope we shall conclude. We meet to begin a new age in the relationship between our two great and powerful nations.

Looking toward the future, let me reaffirm the American commitment: The United States is ready to work closely with all nations in the establishment of a peaceful world in which each nation determines its own destiny.

Our two peoples learned to admire each other when we joined together to defeat a common enemy in a time of war, we learned to respect each other as adversaries in a time of tension after the war, let us now learn to work with each other in a time of peace.

Let us remember as we begin to lift the burden of armed confrontation from both our peoples, we shall lift the hopes for peace of all the peoples of the world.

Never have two peoples had a greater challenge or a greater goal. Let us be worthy of the hopes of the Soviet people, the American people and all the people on this earth as we work together toward the goal of a peaceful world.

Near the Kremlin wall, one young woman who spoke English said she had learned from her friends only an hour earlier that the President was visiting Moscow.

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SALT Questions

The attention of the world is primarily directed to the possibility of an initial limitation of strategic arms. For the first time, major nations would put restrictions on a range of their most significant weapons systems.

An agreement in this area could begin to turn our countries away from a wasteful and dangerous arms race and toward more production for peace.

With a positive attitude shown on these bilateral matters, fresh impetus will be given to the resolution of other issues in other areas of the world.

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Mrs. Nixon, Back in Moscow Has Her Own Busy Schedule

MOSCOW, May 22 (UPI)—America's First Lady arrived in the Soviet Union today with a bouquet of red carnations and warm smiles for thousands of Muscovites who watched her passage to the Kremlin.

The wife of the Soviet president, Mrs. Nikolai V. Podgorny, handed Mrs. Nixon the bouquet as she stepped from the presidential plane in a lavender woolen dress. She greeted crowds of Americans and Russians at the airport with a bright smile.

Mrs. Nixon told reporters as she was escorted to her quarters that she was "excited to be returning to Moscow." She accompanied her husband to the Soviet Union in 1959 when he paid an official visit as Vice-President of the United States.

Her schedule calls for days of sightseeing and evenings of dinners and theater including a night at the Bolshoi Ballet for a performance of "Swan Lake."

Mrs. Ekaterina Furber, the Soviet Minister of Culture, said one of the nation's highest-ranking women officials will be at her side for much of her time in Moscow.

Mrs. Nixon's schedule tomorrow takes her through the city on the Moscow subway, noted for its pristine cleanliness and stained-glass decorations.

Her day also includes a stop at Secondary School No. 42, where she will watch eighth-graders at work on English lessons and American literature classes.

Later she will have tea with Mrs. Leonid I. Brezhnev, Mrs.

Podgorny and some 30 other of senior Soviet officials. She also plans a stroll in Red Square and a shopping in GUM, the cavernous, must store in the middle of Moscow, where officials plan fashion show for her.

Moscow Detail Jewish Activists For Nixon Visit

MOSCOW, May 22 (UPI)—The Soviet police rumormongered yesterday an "interesting" her of Jewish activists, a prominent computer expert, a period of preventive detention coinciding with the President's visit.

Jewish sources said it talked were among 300 who signed an open letter to the Soviet government, help in their frustrated to emigrate to Israel.

The arrests as well as the letter, said Jewish authorities to Jewish activists to be part of a pattern to head off any public demonstration in Moscow during the President's visit.

Some of the young Jews have been refused exit the grounds that they said to Israel's military; have vowed that they demonstrate on Thursday in Soviet Square in the Moscow city hall, have been called up for service, what has been interpreted as a move to take out of circulation.

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Supreme Court Rules Jurors Don't Need to Be Unanimous

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today ruled that jurors need not be unanimous to convict a defendant in state courts. The decision, which was 5-4, is the first in a series of rulings that the court has made in the last few years to limit the power of state courts. The ruling is a major victory for the dissenters on the court, who have been fighting for years to limit the power of state courts. The dissenters, led by Justice William O. Douglas, argued that the Constitution requires a unanimous jury. The majority, led by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, argued that the Constitution does not require a unanimous jury. The majority argued that the Constitution only requires a majority of seven out of nine jurors to convict a defendant. The majority argued that the Constitution does not require a unanimous jury. The majority argued that the Constitution only requires a majority of seven out of nine jurors to convict a defendant. The majority argued that the Constitution does not require a unanimous jury. The majority argued that the Constitution only requires a majority of seven out of nine jurors to convict a defendant.

McGovern Oregon Favorite Today

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP).—While Sen. Hubert Humphrey looks ahead to the California primary of June 6, Sen. George S. McGovern has raised his sights in tomorrow's Oregon test, in which he is heavily favored to add to his first place total of Democratic national convention delegates.

The latest compilation of delegate strength shows: Sen. McGovern, 234.35; Gov. George Wallace, 232; Sen. Humphrey, 234.35; Sen. Edmund Muskie, 156.60 and uncommitted, 258.15.

"It would be a wonderful thing," Sen. McGovern said, if his Oregon percentage surpasses the 52 percent he received four weeks ago.

In the Massachusetts primary, The South Dakotan was speaking to cheering campaign workers at his Portland headquarters last night.

Sen. Humphrey, in effect conceding a McGovern victory in Oregon, decided against campaigning there to concentrate on California, where all 271 delegates will go to the winner of the primary. However, he is on the Oregon ballot with Sen. McGovern and nine other Democrats, including Gov. Wallace.

Although he planned not to go to California until Wednesday, Sen. McGovern got a major boost for that state's primary with the endorsement of former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who polled 42 percent of the vote in running second to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in California in 1968.

In Phoenix, Ariz., Saturday night, Sen. McGovern also received the backing of Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers Union.

A total of 34 delegates will go to the Oregon winner. Sen. McGovern has told audiences a big victory will give him the momentum he needs to win the California primary and go on to capture the Democratic presidential nomination.

In addition, 22 delegates will go to the winner of tomorrow's Rhode Island primary. Sen. McGovern is favored, although he hasn't campaigned in Rhode Island and has relied almost entirely on a volunteer organization.

Sen. Humphrey paid a brief visit last week, as did Sen. Muskie of Maine, who was making his first appearance since deciding to drop primary campaigning.

Sen. McGovern further increased his delegate lead in weekend activity in several states. He won eight in Washington state, fewer than he had hoped for, with the rest of the 52-vote delegation in the hands of home-state Sen. Henry M. Jackson, another primary dropout.

In Vermont, Sen. McGovern won nine and Sen. Muskie three, while the Maine senator won all 20 votes in his home state.

In Iowa, Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie each won five of the 12 delegates chosen at the state Democratic convention. In Louisiana, one of four at-large delegates chosen was for Sen. McGovern, while another was reported leading toward him and the other two were uncommitted.

The Hawaii Democratic convention awarded half a delegate vote to Sen. McGovern; 2 1/3 to Rep. Mink and the other 14 uncommitted.

Nothing Exciting

Dr. Joseph P. Shanno, head of the medical firm caring for Gov. Wallace since he was gunned down a week ago at Laurel, Md., said that some "involuntary reaction" had been detected. Dr. Shanno said it was encouraging but "nothing to get excited about."

Doctors said earlier that the looper Gov. Wallace went without feeling or the ability to use his legs, the less likely it was he would ever walk again.

One bullet lodged in his back, and doctors fear it might have severed or caused permanent damage to his spinal column.

Cardinal Cooke Publicizes Firm Anti-War Views

NEW YORK, May 22 (UPI).—Terence Cardinal Cooke, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, has issued a seven-page "pastoral message" calling for a "speedy end" to the Vietnam war, submission of the Southeast Asia conflict to the United Nations for "impartial intervention" and the establishment of a special commission of scholars and scientists to plan for the prevention of future wars.

The message was mailed to 2,000 priests and religious in the 10-county archdiocese. Archbishop Cooke described the prelate's message as a "major statement."

Cardinal Cooke said, "I do not think that our national purpose in Vietnam has all along been ignoble, selfish and dishonorable. On the contrary, I am convinced that our country committed itself to this struggle to help our fellow men achieve the blessing of peace and liberty against the forces of tyranny and oppression."

Yet, within the family of man all wars are to be deplored, whether they are fought for just cause or ill. What is clear is that we must work for peace and for an end to war and that those on all sides who have responsibility over the conduct of political, military and economic power must strive for an end to hostilities and for a solution which seeks decency and justice for all.

Lawyer Named for Bremer

BALTIMORE, May 22 (UPI).—An attorney with a "first-rate" reputation has been chosen as counsel for Bremer. Benjamin Lipsitz, 68, was appointed by the court to defend Bremer, who is scheduled for arraignment Wednesday before a U.S. magistrate.

Records of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in Milwaukee show that Bremer took the C & O ferry from Milwaukee to Ludington, Mich., on April 9 and May 3. Records in Ludington show he made the 97-mile trip in the opposite direction on April 28.

The C & O ferry trainmaster, Earl S. Nunery, said he recalls that Bremer and a man of Mediterranean complexion made arrangements for the ferry trips.

A third person was traveling with the men but did not enter the ferry office, Mr. Nunery said.

1st Report on Companions

This was the first report that Bremer had had companions in the weeks preceding the shooting. Acquaintances have described him as a solitary, virtually friendless figure.

FBI agents have questioned Mr. Nunery and examined ferry records. The FBI has repeatedly declined comment on its investigations.

Bremer had been seen in Milwaukee at a Wallace celebration near his apartment on April 4, the night of the Wisconsin primary. It was in the next day or two, according to Mr. Nunery, that Bremer appeared at the ferry office on the Milwaukee docks with the unidentified man.

Mr. Nunery said Bremer's companion talked excitedly about moving a political campaign group from Wisconsin to Michigan, but never named a candidate.

When they left, Mr. Nunery said, he peeked out his office window hoping to see a bumper sticker identifying the candidate they were supporting.

There were no visible signs, he said, but he recalled seeing a third person sitting in the back seat, slight of build and with hair long enough so he could not determine whether the person was a man or a woman.

A long-haired young man of slight build came with Bremer to a gas station near Bremer's home at least twice in recent weeks to have tires repaired, according to a station mechanic, Jerry Stone.

Spanish Passports Stolen

MILAN, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Someone broke into the Spanish consulate early today, stole 40 blank passports and scrawled anti-Franco slogans on the walls, police said. They said the raiders also took about \$800 in cash.

Freddy

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CAMPAGNING — Sen. Hubert Humphrey working his way through large Mexican-American crowd in Los Angeles as he started California campaign for June 6 primary.

Humphrey Looks to California Test

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus warned Congress today that the Ford Motor Co. may under the law be forced to halt production temporarily this summer because of its failure to meet exhaust-emission standards for 1973-model automobiles.

He said Congress may have to modify the Clean Air Act if it wants Ford to continue production while undergoing another series of tests to insure that the cars meet emission levels.

In Detroit, Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor Co., said the company "could be closed down for a period of time" by the testing certification process.

Mr. Ford told a press conference, "It is fair to say we are in one hell of a lot of trouble."

Mr. Ford said he believes the problem stemmed from unauthorized replacement of spark plugs during the test.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said Ford executives warned him of possible plant shutdowns after cars undergoing pollution control tests were found to have been improperly maintained, voiding the test results. He said Ford executives warned that the delay caused by completing new tests could result in plant shutdowns and "massive layoffs" for up to four months.

If Congress does not change the law, Mr. Ruckelshaus said, he may permit Ford to distribute cars with the understanding that those which fail to meet pollution standards will have to be recalled, a procedure that could be extremely expensive.

Investigation Started

He told the Senate Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee his agency has launched a complete investigation into the matter.

Ford executives alerted inspectors to the fact that the maintenance being applied to the prototype cars was disallowed by law.

Mr. Ruckelshaus quoted Ford's top management as saying the incident was "purely accidental."

Mr. Ruckelshaus said it would be nearly impossible to complete a new test, since it involves running cars at 30 miles an hour for 50,000 miles to demonstrate that their emissions meet required standards.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said such a new test could not be completed before September or October at the earliest. He said it is likely Ford would have begun massive production in July on its 1973-model cars.

'Have to Shut Down'

Under the law, if the company could not prove emission standards have been met "they would have to shut down," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

He said the law allows some maintenance on test autos but disallows any work performed because emissions do not meet standards.

In response to questions, Mr. Ruckelshaus said a recall of 1973 cars would be a distinct possibility if the cars later failed emissions tests. The cost of such a recall to Ford would be "considerable," he said.

"I don't think the company knows at this point exactly what they can do," Mr. Ruckelshaus added. "They are trying to find out."

3d Unwed Mother Found in Mental Home in Britain

LONDON, May 22 (UPI).—Investigators have found a third woman committed to a mental home for nearly 50 years because she was an unwed mother, a government source said today.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Services, has already ordered an investigation into the cases of two other women similarly committed.

The initial cases were disclosed last Friday by Frank Sheridan, director of social services in the town of Dewsbury, near Leeds. He said the women, now aged 74 and 64, had been committed to the home in the 1920s as "moral defectives," under a 1913 law, because they had given birth to illegitimate children. They have now been released.

The source said that government investigators had since found a third woman in the same home who also had been committed because she was an unwed mother.

The woman, now aged 68, was committed in 1923 when she was 19, the source said. She will remain in the home because she has nowhere to go, the source added.

Echoes of Sir Winston Heard From Grandson in Fulton, Mo.

FULTON, Mo., May 22 (UPI).—A quarter-century after his grandfather came to this Midwestern town to warn that a Soviet-imposed "Iron Curtain" was closing on the freedom of Eastern Europe, Winston Churchill 2d told a class of graduating seniors today that "a new balance" of world power has emerged in the Middle East and in Asia.

From the same podium that Britain's wartime leader used in the speech that put Fulton on the map, Mr. Churchill told this year's graduates of Westminster College that, as his grandfather had foretold, the Soviet Union is still at the center of the threat to world peace.

Mr. Churchill, 31, a member of Parliament for the Conservative party, was awarded an honorary doctorate of law degree. His stepfather, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, received a degree.

Mr. Churchill said that Sir Winston's call for "a fraternal association" of military power between the United States and the British Commonwealth had gone unheeded. In the 38 years since the late prime minister warned of Soviet expansionism, he said, "Our defeats far outweigh our successes."

Who would have thought, he asked, "that the dominant influence in the Middle East today would be Soviet? That there would be more Red Army personnel in Egypt than there were British troops in all of India at the height of the British rule 100 years ago? That the Soviet fleet would be a force to reckon with in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean?"

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Moro Visits Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, May 22 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro arrived here today for a two-day official visit during which he is expected to sign a technical cooperation agreement with the Maltese government.

Ford Reports Error in Test On Pollution

Fears It May Have To Shut 4 Months

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus warned Congress today that the Ford Motor Co. may under the law be forced to halt production temporarily this summer because of its failure to meet exhaust-emission standards for 1973-model automobiles.

He said Congress may have to modify the Clean Air Act if it wants Ford to continue production while undergoing another series of tests to insure that the cars meet emission levels.

In Detroit, Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor Co., said the company "could be closed down for a period of time" by the testing certification process.

Mr. Ford told a press conference, "It is fair to say we are in one hell of a lot of trouble."

Mr. Ford said he believes the problem stemmed from unauthorized replacement of spark plugs during the test.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said Ford executives warned him of possible plant shutdowns after cars undergoing pollution control tests were found to have been improperly maintained, voiding the test results. He said Ford executives warned that the delay caused by completing new tests could result in plant shutdowns and "massive layoffs" for up to four months.

If Congress does not change the law, Mr. Ruckelshaus said, he may permit Ford to distribute cars with the understanding that those which fail to meet pollution standards will have to be recalled, a procedure that could be extremely expensive.

Investigation Started

He told the Senate Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee his agency has launched a complete investigation into the matter.

Ford executives alerted inspectors to the fact that the maintenance being applied to the prototype cars was disallowed by law.

Mr. Ruckelshaus quoted Ford's top management as saying the incident was "purely accidental."

Mr. Ruckelshaus said it would be nearly impossible to complete a new test, since it involves running cars at 30 miles an hour for 50,000 miles to demonstrate that their emissions meet required standards.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said such a new test could not be completed before September or October at the earliest. He said it is likely Ford would have begun massive production in July on its 1973-model cars.

'Have to Shut Down'

Under the law, if the company could not prove emission standards have been met "they would have to shut down," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

He said the law allows some maintenance on test autos but disallows any work performed because emissions do not meet standards.

In response to questions, Mr. Ruckelshaus said a recall of 1973 cars would be a distinct possibility if the cars later failed emissions tests. The cost of such a recall to Ford would be "considerable," he said.

"I don't think the company knows at this point exactly what they can do," Mr. Ruckelshaus added. "They are trying to find out."

3d Unwed Mother Found in Mental Home in Britain

LONDON, May 22 (UPI).—Investigators have found a third woman committed to a mental home for nearly 50 years because she was an unwed mother, a government source said today.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Services, has already ordered an investigation into the cases of two other women similarly committed.

The initial cases were disclosed last Friday by Frank Sheridan, director of social services in the town of Dewsbury, near Leeds. He said the women, now aged 74 and 64, had been committed to the home in the 1920s as "moral defectives," under a 1913 law, because they had given birth to illegitimate children. They have now been released.

The source said that government investigators had since found a third woman in the same home who also had been committed because she was an unwed mother.

The woman, now aged 68, was committed in 1923 when she was 19, the source said. She will remain in the home because she has nowhere to go, the source added.

Echoes of Sir Winston Heard From Grandson in Fulton, Mo.

FULTON, Mo., May 22 (UPI).—A quarter-century after his grandfather came to this Midwestern town to warn that a Soviet-imposed "Iron Curtain" was closing on the freedom of Eastern Europe, Winston Churchill 2d told a class of graduating seniors today that "a new balance" of world power has emerged in the Middle East and in Asia.

From the same podium that Britain's wartime leader used in the speech that put Fulton on the map, Mr. Churchill told this year's graduates of Westminster College that, as his grandfather had foretold, the Soviet Union is still at the center of the threat to world peace.

Mr. Churchill, 31, a member of Parliament for the Conservative party, was awarded an honorary doctorate of law degree. His stepfather, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, received a degree.

Mr. Churchill said that Sir Winston's call for "a fraternal association" of military power between the United States and the British Commonwealth had gone unheeded. In the 38 years since the late prime minister warned of Soviet expansionism, he said, "Our defeats far outweigh our successes."

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'They Know Not What They Do'

What triggered in the mind of László Toth those mad moments in St. Peter's Basilica may never be known. But a work that has been revered by many generations of men for its artistry as well as its moving subject, one that has lived beyond millions of human lives, while war and revolutions swirled around it, has been perhaps irreparably, certainly pointlessly, damaged by one man.

It is almost too easy to draw morals from this assault upon the "Pieta," upon the young Michelangelo's concept of Christ in Mary's arms. There is turmoil in the world, and other works of art, clothed in the implication of man's finest aspirations, are being packed away in Elysée before the shells fall. Men, women and children have been killed in Ireland, because, among other differences, there is disagreement over just how the central figures in the "Pieta" shall be honored on earth. Others have died in the Middle East for, among more mundane reasons, conflicts between a theology that rejects Christ and one that makes him a precursor of Mohammed. And religion, or the denial of it, has entered into the many deaths of Bangladesh and those of India-China.

If the damage to Michelangelo's masterpiece had been a true parable, it might have come more fittingly while the Thirty Years War ate out the heart of Europe, while Napoleon was marching or while millions tore at one another across the world in those

two terrible wars of this century. For those were truly the days Christ prophesied, "In which they shall say, blessed are the barren, and the wombs that never bear."

The world is still caught in that perennial dilemma revealed in the dialogue between Jesus and Pilate. When Christ said that He had come into the world to bear witness to the truth, the proconsul answered: "What is truth?" and gave him in whom he could find no fault at all to be crucified. The innocent still die, and suffer, because one man's truth is another's lie. There are Pontius Pilates in office who condone or promote such deaths, and mobs to call out for them.

But it is better to cling to the hope that rests in the symbols of a better world than to smash them with hammers or bombs. It is better to believe in a truth, and live one's belief, than to fight and die against someone else's truth. And if this is not the final answer—since the other person's belief may be less tolerant—his resort to force may leave no alternative to counterforce. Still the exploration of the means of intercommunication among many truths alone may save humanity. For man now can destroy himself utterly, as he is already destroying the environment which gives him life. And while forgiveness may be granted by some power beyond mankind for what is done in ignorance, can man forgive himself and his fellow man "for they know not what they do"?

Wise Advice on Money and Trade

As nations struggle with unemployment and inflation, they are always tempted to resolve troubles at home at the expense of competitors abroad. International monetary systems and world trade rules are not mere economic abstractions. They bear on jobs, prices and standards of living. Monetary crises are dangerous because they affect the stability of the economies in which, and from which, we all live. The point is an elementary one, no doubt, but the Nixon administration appears to be ignoring it. The President extravagantly celebrated the exchange rate agreement at the Smithsonian last December, and he seems willing to let the whole subject go at that. The essential trouble is that nations have no satisfactory way to change the rates at which they trade currencies and goods. The values of currencies shift constantly. The December agreement only reset the rates temporarily. If the world's trading nations cannot agree on a mechanism for orderly adjustment, they will shortly face more disruptions like those last year.

The chairman of the Federal Reserve System, Arthur F. Burns, offered the President wise and timely advice in a recent speech in Montreal. Rebuilding the world's monetary system is no simple matter, and it is urgently necessary to get the process started. "It is not pleasant to contemplate the kind of world that may evolve if cooperative efforts to rebuild the monetary system are long postponed," he suggested. "We might then find the world economy divided into restrictive and inward-looking blocs, with rules of international conduct concerning exchange rates and monetary reserves altogether absent."

Successful negotiations on monetary re-

form require parallel negotiations on new trade rules, as Dr. Burns also observed. The atmosphere in world trade is, currently, not very good. The United States has just tightened its quotas for imported steel. Last week the Treasury Department opened an investigation into tax benefits enjoyed by Michelin's Canadian plant, with a view to special tariffs against its tires entering this country. Now the Treasury is undertaking a much broader inquiry into export subsidies to Japanese manufacturers. Meanwhile, of course, for American exporters, the same Treasury is energetically promoting tax benefits that are strikingly similar to those to which it is objecting in Canada and Japan. Exporters here can get tax deferrals under the Domestic International Sales Corporation doctrine that was enacted at the end of last year. Canada has already denounced DISC as a violation of the international agreements on fair trade. The inventory of abuses and counter-abuses is growing steadily.

The administration has done little on monetary reform because it is linked to international trade. It has done little on trade because that would require new enabling legislation from Congress, and Congress is always, in the absence of presidential leadership, strongly protectionist. World trade and monetary reform are on the long list of issues that can contribute nothing to Mr. Nixon's reelection, and which therefore do not seem to qualify for consideration over the next six months. Dr. Burns' speech in Montreal suggested that this country does not have that much time to waste.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Nixon on Abortion

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON. — Democrats demonized by fading prospects against President Nixon in November can take some heart from the political ineptitude, internal conflict and general confusion displayed at the White House in its feeble intrusion into the New York State struggle over abortion.

Out of the miasma of secrecy and contradictory statements flowing from the White House, these conclusions can safely be drawn: The intervention into New York abortion was authorized by Mr. Nixon himself, lacking either a full appreciation of the political realities involved or advice from his top lieutenants. Then, having belatedly realized the error of this misadventure, the President covered his tracks in a way that revealed the shortcomings of his political operation.

The New York abortion question, of course, will not make or break Mr. Nixon's reelection. Nevertheless, the episode reveals that the President, so astute and daring in international politics, has not lost his heavy-handed touch in dealing with delicate domestic questions, nor has the political skill of the White House's senior staff improved all that much since the chaotic early days of 1969.

the justification for anti-abortion politics is simplistic on two counts.

First, pro-abortion sentiment is substantial—even among Catholics. According to New York State government sources, between 40 to 50 percent of the women who have availed themselves of the liberalized law are Catholics. Since abortion is a question of state rather than federal law, this would seem to be one issue that the President ought to duck.

Second, the letter to Cardinal Cooke unthinkingly rebuffed Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (who later vetoed the legislature's repeal of the liberal law), jeopardizing the Nixon-Rockefeller entente carefully built since the 1968 election. Rockefeller, who as Nixon's reelection campaign manager for New York is key to the President's rising hopes of carrying the state, was outraged by the White House intrusion. So too was Mitchell, who has a close personal political relationship with Rockefeller and wanted immediate amendments to be made. John Ehrlichman, White House domestic policy chief, conferred with Buchanan on what could be done. Buchanan agreed that

Rockefeller ought to be mollified. But he was not prepared for Ehrlichman's May 10 interview with The New York Times claiming the President never had intended that the letter be made public and that its disclosure resulted from "sloppy staff work."

Gamey Story

Beyond the interview, there was communication at the highest level between Albany and Washington. Rockefeller's inner circle was given the impression—an erroneous impression, based on our reporting—that some very high-level White House aide (not Buchanan) had authorized the release of the letter without the slightest authorization from the President.

The entire gamey story, reminiscent of Mr. Nixon's frustrating first two years as President, suggests nothing should be taken for granted in 1972. In a career of campaigning, the President has displayed a talent at pulling defeat from the jaws of victory. The needless misunderstanding of the abortion issue was a sign that not much has really changed. On larger issues, the political penalties could be immense.

International Opinion

The Moscow Meeting

Russia can show that its brand of communism is superior to China's only if it can give its people a better life. This, rightly or wrongly, is taken to mean quite simple things—shorter queues, more household gadgets, more cars, more of the trappings of the capitalist West but in an ordered socialist society. These goods are beyond the Soviet Union's present purse. It must cut back on armaments to release more resources for the home market. And it must buy American technology, which is superior because it has been refined by competition. If these are the Soviet leaders' aims at their meeting with President Nixon they are beneficial ones. And since they go with the grain of American policy there is no reason, barring a disaster in Vietnam, why the summit should not succeed.

—From the Guardian (London).

... In the absence of a more and more unlikely last-minute surprise, President Nixon is going to win his gamble: the mining of North Vietnam's ports will not prevent Brezhnev and his Politburo comrades from receiving the U.S. President, the leader of "world imperialism." Television will thus offer us in a few days pictures of the leaders of the two most powerful states in the world in friendly conversation, drinking to Russian-American cooperation, and images of South Vietnamese refugees, carrying their children or their poor belongings, fleeing for security before the invaders or the fighting.

The juxtaposition of these pictures of war and pictures of the summit meeting by the miracle of television will inspire in the most seasoned commentators an unmanageable uneasiness and should disturb all people, young or old, who are not resigned to such cynicism in relations among states. The American people, less restive than three years ago, are praying for the era of peace announced by President Nixon and symbolized by the Peking and Moscow meetings. The only obstacle, always the same, is the war in Vietnam. Nixon is continuing simultaneously to follow the two paths he has been assigning to himself since 1969: to normalize relations with Peking and Moscow, to withdraw "honorably" from Vietnam. Will the mining of the North Vietnamese ports force Brezhnev and his comrades to pay the price they had so far refused to pay for the agreements with Washington: to convince or compel the North Vietnamese to compromise? In 1964, the Geneva accords were the result of global bargaining: the fate of the European defense community, the eagerness for détente of Stalin's heirs influenced the course of the negotiations. Since then, there has been no other global bargaining and the Big Two are continuing their dialogue while turning their eyes away from regions where their arms are clashing and their protégés killing one another. Nixon wants to prevent his opposite numbers from turning away. Nothing thus far proves he has reached his goal: Brezhnev receives him in Moscow, but the war goes on.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Bitter Fight

The recommendation that Mr. Nixon invade into the bitter New York fight over state abortion laws came from presidential speechwriter Patrick Buchanan, a dedicated conservative amidst the White House nonideologues. The President was more than agreeable. On May 5, he signed a Buchanan-drafted letter to Terence Cardinal Cooke of New York supporting his campaign to repeal the state's liberal abortion law.

That same day, Cardinal Cooke's office asked Buchanan whether the letter could be made public. Buchanan said it could, and the cardinal's office released the political bombshell the next day. A prudent man careful about exceeding his authority, Buchanan would not have moved without an explicit green light from the President.

In fact, Mr. Nixon scarcely gave his endorsement of the New York archdiocese's anti-abortion campaign a second thought. Philosophically, he is anti-abortion. Politically, he was convinced that support of the cardinal would accelerate the trend of Catholics nationwide but particularly in New York, away from the Democrats and towards the Republicans.

So automatic was Mr. Nixon's reflexive response that he did not even bother to consult John Mitchell, his campaign manager and chief political adviser. Had he bothered, Mitchell could have explained to the President that

Death in Phuc Loc

By Anthony Lewis

PHUC LOC, North Vietnam.—At the southern boundary of the city of Haiphong the rice fields begin. The vista of watery green stretches out to the horizon, broken only by the occasional island of a tiny village.

About five miles out, down a dirt track in the middle of nowhere, is the village of Phuc Loc. In Vietnamese Phuc means peace and happiness; Loc means prosperity.

The houses in Phuc Loc, as in most villages of the Red River Delta, are made of mud with thatched straw roofs. Until April 16 the population was 611. At 2:30 a.m. on Sunday, April 16, according to the North Vietnamese, American B-52s bombed Phuc Loc, killing 68 people and injuring 61. Of the 161 houses in the village 78 were destroyed.

man sitting on a pile of rubble moaning and weeping. When she saw the foreigner she started to come over. My interpreter, embarrassed, took her gently by the arm to another mound where she stood, still weeping. The interpreter came back and explained: "Since the loss of her family she is mad." Another woman, who refused to be kept away from me, was Mrs. Phan Thi Viet, 38 years old but looking much older. She said she was away the night of the bombing and came back to find four of her six children dead. So were her father, uncle, sister-in-law, niece and nephew. "Why does Nixon send B-52s to kill our children while they are asleep?" she asked.

Often in North Vietnam people, whom the authorities arrange for an American correspondent to meet, say they know there are different kinds of Americans—some against the war. That did not happen in Phuc Loc.

The American strategists of the Vietnam war tend to think in large abstractions uncultured by human beings. They say the war is necessary to preserve the prestige of the President, or to assure the sea routes to Australia—Walt Rostow wrote that recently. But would those ob-

Wants Double Triumph Nixon's Summit Hope

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—"I was keyed up and ready for battle as the flight neared Moscow. But I knew that this was not to be a single crisis in the classic sense. While my meeting with Mr. Khrushchev might be a personal crisis for me, I recognized that in perspective it was only one episode in the continuing crisis that Mr. Khrushchev and his Communist colleagues are determined to perpetuate through our lifetimes."—Richard M. Nixon, recalling his 1955 vice-presidential journey to the Soviet Union in his book, "Six Crises."

In Richard Nixon's melodramatic vision of the world, Communists and crises are synonymous. Encounters with them are battles and he believes that they, like he, aspire to win victories and inflict defeats.

In that spirit, the President flew to the Soviet Union this weekend to celebrate a triumph—a victory, as he sees it, over the fates of history, which have denied Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson their journey to Moscow (also envisioned for election years), and a victory, as he also sees it, over the endemic Soviet habit of preferring tactical gains by confrontation to strategic advances by negotiation.

Nixon goes as the first peacetime President to visit the Soviet Union. He goes to proclaim the first arms limitation of the nuclear era. He goes to demonstrate that in the triangular competition of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Communist China, he alone is on good bargaining terms with the other two.

ney will at least and at a great deal of time—not merely months—evolution of a more stable relationship between two superpowers.

His Hopes

His hopes, in essence, what he has long believed a struggle among competing impulses within the Union. As he explained in his foreign policy book, "The task of policy was to recognize the existence of this ambiguous situation and to strengthen more positive tendencies."

Nixon noted these tendencies in Soviet policy: "There were significant tendencies in Soviet policy: factors that might lead to a Soviet Union toward hostility also suggested opportunity for a relaxation. The task of policy was to recognize the existence of this ambiguous situation and to strengthen more positive tendencies."

● Soviet equality in strength generated by for gaining dominance, offered freedom from arms limitations.

● Soviet military and expansion brought the extended influence but also responsibility to combat.

● Soviet industrial and consumerism brought, but also an increasing trade and access to technology.

Nixon played upon these assumptions and orchestrated a broad range of negotiations to fulfill in time summit. He stressed that progress in one area would succeed in others, would "reflect anywhere" would everything.

The formula was: and so was the pressure summit schedule in recent difficult issues in the various sessions.

Double Triumph

He goes, therefore, to celebrate a double triumph, one diplomatic, one personal.

Breshnev Fall

The night-day scheduled Soviet Union includes by Lehigh and Kiev, of the time has been for intensive discussion. Soviet party chief, Le Brezhnev, and his Politburo members.

In the many months' war, and especially weeks, Nixon played hard with the trump trade—American credit purchases in the improved access in markets. He played successfully for an agreement that would limit the anti-missile each side and fix an on the number of land submarine missiles in sea.

The trade accord will only a gradual growth each side's conduct will remain mortgaged to ransom. The arm will freeze only the missiles, not their quality number of warheads; should lead to more talk back on nuclear weapons later stage for more money savings.

The President is playing for the principle that powers should bear some ability for aggression tries that they have against the Russians to force against Jordan in India's shift into East in 1971 and for North Vietnam's new offensive against South Vietnam this year. He prevailed with that, but having failed to a strained use of Soviet felt justified in requiring Russians to receive him, even though he has taken full new countermeasures North Vietnam.

A Mistake

The North Vietnamese believe that American bombing of such targets as villages and hospitals is done intentionally, to terrorize the population. I do not; I think it is a mistake. But that does not resolve the moral problem.

If Phuc Loc was hit by mistake, there is still the question of why it happened. Was American intelligence wrong? Were the pilots careless? Or is it simply impossible for men flying planes five miles above the earth in the middle of the night to know exactly what they are going to hit?

We cannot call back that early morning of April 16. But we can stop talking about precision bombing of military targets. We can avoid saying what others have after wars: We did not know.

Soviet Expectations

By accepting those stances, the Soviet leadership is saying that they, too, expect from mutual agreements and the of cooperation they are at.

The Russians clearly intend to abandon to Vietnamese or such as remains doubtful that help Nixon find a retreat from Indochina they will head his appeal limit on arms shipment Middle East.

But it is equally doubtful they would now let the of peripheral clients into a conflict with the States, and that is the that Nixon covets most: the nuclear stick could accomplish, be hopes a noble carrot can now at

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 23, 1897
PARIS.—In another column appears an interview with the well-known Paris journalist and politician, M. Georges Clemenceau, on Cuban affairs, which appear to have regained precedence in public attention now that the Greek-Turkish difficulty is in a fair way of settlement. M. Clemenceau expresses the opinion that, "The inevitable result will be that Cuba will come under the sway of American influences, sooner or later."

Fifty Years Ago
May 23, 1922
LONDON.—The British government is rushing battalions to the help of Uster, it was revealed by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons today. He announced that, in addition to four battalions sent to the province on Saturday, others will be ordered there if necessary. Mr. Churchill said that the agreement between the Provisional government and Mr. De Valera raises some serious issues and another conference is in order.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Price of Gold
The recent price of gold on the free market indicates that there is no way to stop the rush except to price it at its own realistic level, rather than at artificial boundaries.

With inflation raging throughout the world, one still can not think that the price of \$35 is high compared to \$35 of 40 years ago. I believe that it is necessary for the American currency to have an initiative for restoring currency convertibility, and this can only be done if the price of gold will be realistic. If President Nixon does not take the initiative, then, perhaps, the new Common Market partners will do so rather than face another TV show in which an announcement is made by America. The matter has become one of who will beat him to the punch.

LYNN ARIES.
Paris.

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Madagascar Compromise Leaves Tsiranana Figurehead Ruler

By Jim Hoagland

ANTANANARIVU, May 22 (UPI)—After a long period of seeming to teeter on the edge of plunging into a civil war, dissidents on the island of Madagascar appear to have accepted a compromise that leaves President Tsiranana as a figurehead ruler while transferring power to the army.

An announcement that Maj. Gabriel Ramanantsoa, chief of staff, would become premier with full executive powers has quieted the demonstrators who had been through Tsiranana's capital, according to reports.

There are no indications that Tsiranana's position is any different after 14 years as president of the island. The aftermath of the coup is being closely scrutinized by the United Nations.

Some of the reasons for the coup seem to be little more than a desire to end the political stalemate in Madagascar, which has been dominated by the 70,000 French citizens who live on the island, which receives 60 percent of all its imports from France.

Economic discontent may have helped to bring about the coup. The island's economy, which has grown slowly (2.5 percent a year) since independence, is based on agriculture. More than 80 percent of the island's work force is involved in growing rice. There is no significant industry nor a national transport network.

Madagascar's commerce and import-export business continues to be dominated by the 70,000 French citizens who live on the island, which receives 60 percent of all its imports from France.

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COUNTER SIGNS—"Entrance forbidden to Swiss," reads sign in Rome shop window. Owner (left) said it was because signs forbid entry of Italians to Swiss shops.

Played Miss Marples, Other Eccentrics

Margaret Rutherford, Actress, Dies at 80

LONDON, May 22 (UPI)—Dame Margaret Rutherford, 80, the baggy-eyed and multiple-chinned character actress, died at her home in Buckinghamshire today. In a film and stage career of more than 40 years, she won an Academy Award, the feminine equivalent of a knighthood and the affection of millions.

Critics described her appearance as "everything from a benign but angry walrus" to "an unmade haystack," and she admitted her bulldog face kept her from being the tragedienne she wanted to be.

But in more than 25 films and countless stage and television appearances, Margaret Rutherford had only to square her bulky shoulders, start her chin quivering and pop her eyes to set her audiences laughing.

Miss Rutherford played a crotchety old lady in the film "The V.I.P.s" and it won her an Oscar as 1969's best supporting actress. She epitomized Agatha Christie's country maids, Miss Marples in four movies, solving murders by being a busybody.

She played Madame Arcanti in "Blithe Spirit" for three years and played Lady Bracknell and later Miss Prism in "The Importance of Being Earnest" on two continents and also appeared in the movie versions of both plays. She played 650 stage performances and the movie role as Miss Whitechurch in "The Happiest Days of Your Life."

Miss Rutherford was born May 11, 1892, and was active on stage and in more than 25 films until ill health began to slow her down in 1967. She broke her hip last year and was hospitalized for six months.



Margaret Rutherford

Miss Rutherford was an eccentric in a country that loves them. She wore flowing capes into London stores, and kept hot-water bottles under them for warmth. She read poetry to prisoners and raised funds for hard-up theater groups.

She married Stringer Davis, an actor and producer, in 1945. He appeared with her in many films.

Obituaries

Britain's Poet Laureate, Cecil Day-Lewis

LONDON, May 22 (UPI)—Cecil Day-Lewis, 68, a mystery writer and poet of the '30s, once described as author of Britain's "worst poem of the year," died today, the poet laureate of England.

"Cecil died peacefully after a long and exhausting illness," said novelist Kingsley Amis, at whose home Mr. Day-Lewis died of cancer.

Mr. Day-Lewis became poet laureate in 1968 to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II—a 600-year-old office whose salary of \$183 a year he once said was about "enough to keep me in bourbon whisky a day or two" in 1968, succeeding John Masefield.

His appointment was scathingly received, as were many of the poems he wrote, as the office required, for major state occasions.

An Oxford poet, Mr. Day-Lewis made his name in the '30s as one of the "Oxford poets." With W.H. Auden he edited a 1937 volume of Oxford poetry. His early volumes were published by Leonard and Virginia Woolf.

Like many intellectuals of the '30s, Mr. Day-Lewis became a Communist, once hawking the official party newspaper to help earn a living. He broke with the party in 1939 and described his education efforts within it as "a signal instance of the blind leading the short-sighted."

He wrote more than 20 detective novels under the pen name Nicholas Blake. He wrote four other novels, an autobiography and about a dozen books of literary criticism. He translated Virgil and Paul Valéry.

But his reputation rested on some 20 volumes of poetry, the most noteworthy of which dated from the days when he associated closely with Auden, Stephen Spender and Louis MacNeice.

At U.S. U.K. Universities, he returned to Oxford as a professor of poetry in 1961 after



Cecil Day-Lewis

a lectureship at Cambridge. He was Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard in 1964-65 and was an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Divorced by his first wife, by whom he had two sons, he married actress Jill Balcon and had two more children.

"I can honestly say I only began really enjoying life at the age of 55," he once said. "Time has gone by so incredibly fast ever since."

In later years his "life-long preoccupation with death" deepened. In "The Whispering Room," his final volume of poetry published in 1970, he wrote in a poem called "All Souls' Night": "Who can know death, till he has dared to shave his own corpse, rubbed his nose in his own noisome decay?"

Pietro Bonatti

VATICAN CITY, May 22 (AP)—Pietro Bonatti, 63, died today, ending a 500-year-old dynasty of his family as custodians of the Sistine Chapel, the Vatican chapel embellished by the frescoes of Michelangelo's "Last Judgment."

Mr. Bonatti retired 10 years ago, the last in an unbroken line of Bonattis who had guarded the chapel since the 15th century. They all lived in an apartment just below the chapel and had the rare privilege of being Vatican citizens by birth.

The dynasty ended with Pietro, a bearded and amiable man who had two daughters but no son. He served as the chapel's custodian under four Popes, opening and closing the chapel and guarding its priceless frescoes and the treasure of papal vestments and altar vessels in it.

Brig. Gen. Robert Montague

URBANNA, Va., May 22 (UPI)—Brig. Gen. Robert Latane Montague, 75, USMC, retired, a much-decorated veteran of both world

wars, died Friday at his home here.

Gen. Montague, the son of a governor of Virginia, enlisted in the Marines in 1917 and won a battlefield commission in France. In the Meuse-Argonne campaign he led a small band of soldiers in a raid on the town of Saint-Germain, captured several machine-gun posts and enabled Allied forces to advance through the German defense. For "exceptional heroism in combat" he received both the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Cross.

In World War II Gen. Montague took part in the Marianas and Okinawa campaigns and won the Legion of Merit for his service. He was wounded in Okinawa and retired for disability in 1946 after having served in China.

Col. Hans Jay

KILCOCK, Ireland, May 22 (UPI)—Col. Hans Jay, 77, a World War II German officer who during the occupation of France served as an aide of Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, the last German commander of the Paris area, died here Thursday.

Col. Jay, a former international riding champion, was assigned to Paris in 1943.

When Gen. Von Choltitz received in August, 1944, Hitler's cable order to turn Paris "into a field of ruins" before the advancing Allied armies, Col. Jay signed, "It's too bad," according to the book "Is Paris Burning?" by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre.

Twenty years later, in his Dublin home, he wrote, "Col. Jay revealed that he had not had the courage to August morning to utter to Von Choltitz the words that formed in his mind as he read the cable. 'Ignore it.'"

Gen. Von Choltitz surrendered without destroying the city. Col. Jay was assigned to order the surrender of one of the strong-points, a fortress in the Place de la République.

Gibraltar Assembly

Dissolved; Vote Set

GIBRALTAR, May 22 (UPI)—The governor general, at the request of the Chief Minister, Maj. Robert Peliza, Friday dissolved Gibraltar's House of Assembly and proclaimed elections for June 22.

Maj. Peliza said in a statement that he requested the dissolution because of a split within his coalition government.

Another Nevada Blast

LAS VEGAS, May 22 (AP)—An underground nuclear test was held Friday at the Nevada test site, The Atomic Energy Commission said.

The low-yield range of less than 30 kilotons, or the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT,

Melen Forms Peron Is Not a Candidate A Government But Says He'd Accept Draft For Turkey

Coalition Cabinet Approved by Sunay

ANKARA, May 22 (UPI)—Turkey has a government today for the first time in three weeks. President Cevdet Sunay's office said Premier-Designate Ferit Melen succeeded in forming a coalition cabinet.

The new cabinet is composed of eight of Turkey's majority Justice party parliamentarians, five Republican People's party legislators, one presidential senator and eight men from outside parliament, making a total of 22.

Political sources throughout the capital praised Mr. Melen for succeeding where Suat Havri Ugruplu had failed two weeks ago when his proposed coalition cabinet was vetoed by the president.

Elections in 1973

Mr. Ugruplu was dismissed and Mr. Melen named to succeed him. The main try to form a government together a coalition cabinet of carrying Turkey to its national elections in 1973.

The major problem in forming a government was gaining the approval of Turkey's military commanders as well as appeasing the innumerable factions within parliament, political sources said.

Mr. Melen, 66, a longtime official in the Finance Ministry before turning to politics, will have to deal with the threat of continuing terrorism.

Despite martial law in 11 provinces, expected to be extended for two months by parliament on Friday, leftist terrorists earlier this month hijacked a Turkish airliner to Bulgaria and shot the four-star general commanding the national militia.

Previously they had disrupted this NATO-member nation with shootings, bombings, bank robberies and other violence, including kidnappings of an Israeli diplomat and three NATO technicians.

An outspoken anti-Communist, Mr. Melen is expected to concentrate on strict law-and-order legislation.

Peron Is Not a Candidate

But Says He'd Accept Draft

MADRID, May 22 (UPI)—Ex-dictator Juan D. Peron has refused to call himself a candidate for the Argentine presidency but is willing to be drafted to run for the office from which he was toppled in 1955.

Col. Peron, 76, voiced his views in a press conference yesterday—his first since he was granted asylum in Spain, 12 years ago. The Spanish government recently lifted a ban on Peron's making political statements while living in Spanish exile.

"I will not proclaim myself a candidate (for the Argentine presidential elections next year)," Col. Peron said. "But if my people draft me and ask me to run in the elections I cannot forsake it. Millions of Argentines have been involved in this for a long time."

There has been no definite word from Buenos Aires yet whether Col. Peron could run in the elections.

President Alejandro Lanusse has been reported to be willing to make a deal with the ex-dictator permitting Col. Peron's candidacy, but Argentine military leaders are reported to be opposed to the idea. Col. Peron still enjoys a large following among the nation's workers.

Asked whether he would like to discuss matters in a face-to-face meeting with Gen. Lanusse, Col. Peron said, "I have nothing to say."

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Italy Arrests Painter Linked To Terrorists

MILAN, May 22 (AP)—A painter sought for 15 months as a suspected leader of Italy's "Red Brigade" of urban guerrillas was arrested last night at a Lake Como resort. He was identified as Enrico Castellani, 42.

The police had hunted for him since February, 1971, when Red Brigade leaflets were found in his Milan studio with explosives of a type that urban guerrillas used to destroy the automobiles of executives of the Pirelli rubber and Siemens electronic companies.

The warrant for his arrest charged him with organizing secret criminal groups. His arrest followed the detention of six other Red Brigade suspects in a police crackdown on left-wing extremists during the last month.

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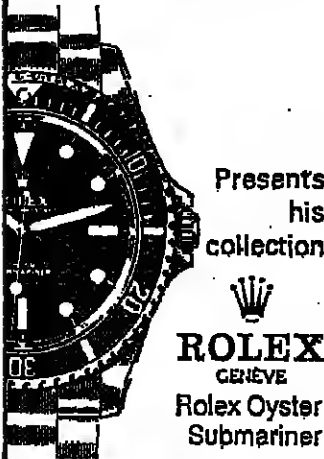
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Japan to Cut Reserves Below \$10 Billion

TO, May 22 (AP-DJ).—The seven-point economic cabinet plan drawn up this weekend calls for Japan to reduce its foreign reserves to below \$10 billion, a move that would be a major step toward reducing the country's international trade and investment position.

The plan, which is expected to be approved by the cabinet today, would require the government to sell off some of its foreign assets, including U.S. Treasury bonds and gold, to bring the total down to the target level.

At the end of April, Japan's foreign reserves stood at \$11.5 billion, according to the Ministry of Finance. The government has been working to reduce the reserves since the end of 1970, when they peaked at \$12.5 billion.

The plan also calls for a reduction in the government's foreign debt, which stood at \$10.5 billion at the end of April. The government is expected to sell off some of its foreign assets to bring the total down to the target level.

The plan is part of a broader effort to reduce Japan's international trade and investment position. The government is also working to reduce its foreign debt and to improve its balance of payments.

Profit Soars % at Reed

LONDON, May 22 (AP-DJ).—International Ltd. net profit rose 82 percent in the first quarter of 1972, according to figures released today.

The company's net profit for the first quarter of 1972 was \$1.2 million, compared with \$660,000 for the same period in 1971. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the company's operating income and a reduction in its tax expense.

The company's operating income for the first quarter of 1972 was \$1.5 million, compared with \$1.1 million for the same period in 1971. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the company's sales and a reduction in its operating expenses.

The company's tax expense for the first quarter of 1972 was \$300,000, compared with \$440,000 for the same period in 1971. The reduction was due to a combination of factors, including a change in the company's tax position and a reduction in its taxable income.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Conoco Strikes North Sea Gas

Continental Oil Co. (Conoco) says a "significant" new North Sea gas strike has been made by the Conoco-National Coal Board partnership in association with Mobil Oil Co. Conoco says the strike is located about eight miles south of the Viking field. The company adds that the well tested at 32 million cubic feet a day. Conoco, the operator for the partnership, says it is optimistic about the well's prospects and is making plans for further drilling to determine the size of the field.

Matsushita PAL TV Sets for Europe

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says it will shortly seek the Japanese government's permission for its licensing contract with AEG-Telefunken to produce PAL-system color television sets in Japan. Matsushita and the West German firm recently signed the three-year contract which will be renewable every three years. Under the contract, Matsushita will pay royalties amounting to 1,000 yen per unit and will be authorized to make PAL color TV sets with cathode ray tubes up to 12 inches for export to 12 European countries, including West Germany and Britain.

RCA Expects Record TV Tube Sales

Industry sales of color television picture tubes in 1972 are expected to reach a record, reports John B. Farese, executive vice-president of RCA Electronic Components division of RCA Corp. In the domestic market, industry color television

set sales in the first quarter continue to run at a rate approximately 25 percent ahead of last year and an 8 million color-set year is a distinct possibility, Mr. Farese says. "Market demand for color picture tubes outside the United States over the next 10 years is anticipated to exceed domestic needs," Mr. Farese adds.

Motorola Proposes Japan Venture

Alps Electric Co. of Japan says it is studying a proposal from Motorola Inc. for the establishment of a 50-50 joint venture to make semi-conductors such as integrated circuits in Japan. Alps says it has not yet reached a final decision and denied press reports that the two firms had signed a basic agreement on the joint undertaking. The company says Motorola is seeking prior consent from the government for the joint venture plan. Texas Instruments, another major U.S. semiconductor maker, owns its subsidiary in Japan for this purpose, while Fairchild Camera & Instruments, a third American maker, recently agreed with TDK Electronics of Japan to set up a joint integrated circuit firm.

Flying Tiger Sees 'Good Year'

Flying Tiger Corp. expects a "good year" in terms of earnings, chairman Wayne M. Hoffman reports, although he declines to make a specific forecast. Mr. Hoffman says Flying Tiger expects to make money for the first time on its domestic air-freight operations. "Every product line will be making money," he adds.

U.S. Controls Seen Lasting Another Year

Price Unit Eyes Limit For Service Industry

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP-DJ).—Economic gains must continue for another 12 months before controls and stimulants on the economy will be unnecessary, Ezra Solomon, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said today.

Speaking before the annual conference of the Financial Analysts Federation, the White House economic adviser said gains will probably occur in the 12-month period. By then, he said, inflation will have been durably reduced to a more normal level. Among the crutches still needed for the economy Mr. Solomon cited price and wage controls and artificial fiscal and monetary action.

Service Limit Eyed

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT).—The Price Commission is considering limiting price increases by most services and service industries to a maximum of 3 percent a year, a commission spokesman disclosed this weekend. The commission is expected to reach a decision on putting this 3 percent "cap" on service prices sometime next month.

In the first three months of the year the price of services has been rising at an annual rate of 3.7 percent, the official noted.

The limit on price increases, if adopted, would apply to such things as hotels, advertising agencies, banks, building maintenance services, movies, legal services, laundries, professional sports, insurance agents and brokers and real estate agencies.

It would not, however, apply to service companies employing 60 or fewer workers, as small businesses have generally been exempted from controls by the Cost of Living Council.

Also excluded from the 3 percent limitation would be health services, utilities, restaurants and other services covered by specific regulations within the price control program.

As of now, services are covered by rules similar to those controlling commodity prices. All price increases must be justified on the basis of increased costs plus traditional markups, and profit margins must not exceed a base level.

Even if the ceiling is placed on price increases in the services field, the service companies would still have to meet the profit margin test under the proposed change, the official said.

CAB Official Opposes Merger of 2 Airlines

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Reuters).—A Civil Aeronautics Board examiner said today that the proposed merger between Northwest Airlines and National Airlines should be turned down.

Robert L. Park, associate chief examiner, said the merger is "not needed by reason of any public interest considerations... nor is it required to remedy any deficiencies in the existing air transportation system."

Stock Prices Advance In Slackened Trading

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 22 (NYT).—The blue-chip and glamour issues today paced the way for the stock market's third consecutive advance, although trading slackened considerably on the New York Stock Exchange.

However, the moving was considerably less than that in the previous two sessions when the Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 10 each day. Today, the average climbed 3.77 to 963.31.

Analysts noted that many investors remained on the sidelines today to await developments from President Nixon's summit meeting in Moscow. The market had risen in recent sessions in anticipation of some important developments during these meetings.

Mr. Nixon's summit talks with the Soviet leaders are expected to produce agreements on limiting strategic arms, promoting trade between the two countries and cooperation in the exploration of outer space.

Encouraging Reports

The analysts also pointed out that recent reports that the economy is continuing to improve was another encouraging factor. Among these items was the news last week that corporate profits in the first quarter were up 6.5 percent to a record \$91.8 billion annual rate.

Helping to stem the market's recent enthusiasm today was some profit-taking among some of the recent big gainers.

Turnover fell to 16.03 million shares from 19.58 million shares on Friday. A total of 107 issues made new 1972 highs while 54 stocks made new lows.

A number of blue chips and glamour made sizable gains. In the blue chips American Telephone & Telegraph jumped 1.3 to 43 3/8, Kresge advanced 3 to 122 1/2 and Procter & Gamble rose 1 3/4 to 97.

In the glamour group, Xerox tacked on 3 1/4 to 160 3/4, Disney jumped 8 7/8 to 195 3/4, International Business Machines soared 4 3/4 to 40 1/2 and Burroughs advanced 5 1/8 to 182 5/8.

Another glamour issue, Honeywell, moved ahead 7 7/8 to 151. The micro switch division of Honeywell today announced price reductions of between 7 percent and 13 percent on solid state keyboards scheduled for delivery after Jan. 1, 1972. The keyboards are used primarily in terminals for data preparation and communications.

The volume leader was United Utilities, which dipped 1/8 to 18. The biggest loser among the most actively traded issues was Alaska Interstate, which tumbled 1 1/2 to 14.

Mr. Patman's letter asked for an investigation into whether Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco agreed to postpone the maturity of a \$4.1-million loan to a Pennsy subsidiary, Macco Corp., in 1969 to make the firm's year-end balance sheet look better.

ed 2 1/4 to 37 3/4. There was no corporate news to account for the loss.

After a show of strength in the morning, stock prices retreated in the afternoon on the American Stock Exchange. The index closed at 27.87, up 0.01.

On the OTC market, prices managed to make a better gain, with the NASDAQ index closing at 141.81, up 0.24.

NASDAQ actives included Penn Oilshare, 5, up 3/8, North Central Air, 7 7/8, unchanged, Bank, 32 3/4, unchanged, and Continental Illinois 23 5/8, off 1/4.

Bond prices closed at their best levels of the day despite offerings and announcements of major new issues.

Corporates closed 1/8 point higher and government intermedates advanced 2/32 to 1 1/4 point in moderate retail and professional dealings.

Probe of Pennsy Sought by Patman

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Reuters).—House Banking Committee chairman Wright Patman has written three federal agencies asking for an investigation of whether Pennsylvania Railroad officials tried to make the books look better before the 1968 merger with the New York Central.

In letters to the Justice Department, Securities & Exchange Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Patman turned over internal memoranda obtained by the Banking Committee in its continuing investigation of the collapse of the Penn Central.

Mr. Patman alleged in his letters that Pennsy officials tried "to secretly have accounting books of the Penn Central falsified."

Also, Mr. Patman's letter asked for an investigation into whether Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco agreed to postpone the maturity of a \$4.1-million loan to a Pennsy subsidiary, Macco Corp., in 1969 to make the firm's year-end balance sheet look better.

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Concorde Gets Braniff Hint On Purchase

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP-DJ).—Braniff Airways is estimating its purchase cost of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner at \$84.5 million per plane, Harding Lawrence, chairman, announced today.

Braniff is considering purchase of one, two or three Concordes and is the only U.S. airline talking in optimistic terms about buying the plane. The executive stressed that Braniff has not reached a decision on the purchase, however.

Mr. Lawrence said Braniff estimates it could break even on its route system with the Concorde at that price with a load factor of 50 to 55 percent. That is a lower load factor than a recent estimate by Pan American World Airways, which said it would need a load factor about 75 percent even at a premium fare, to break even with the plane on its North Atlantic routes, Pan Am and Trans World Airways estimate the Concorde's purchase cost at \$55 million to \$60 million.

Call by Eberle

Meanwhile, William Eberle, the Nixon administration's top trade negotiator, said he presented some "suggestions" to Japan on ways to reduce the huge trade surplus with the United States in the current year.

At the close of three days of talks with Japanese cabinet ministers and senior officials, Mr. Eberle said he also asked the Japanese to make proposals for a solution to the trade imbalance.

Mr. Eberle said that his suggestions and any ideas from the Japanese will be discussed at a vice-ministerial level, bilateral meetings likely to be held in July or August. The time, place and participants will be decided later in talks between the Japanese and U.S. Ambassador Robert Ingersoll, officials said.

Shell Petroleum NV and Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. have announced that D.E.C. Steel, a member of the board and a managing director, will become a deputy chairman on Oct. 1. The company said that Christopher Laidlaw will replace R. B. Dummett on the board of directors when Mr. Dummett, a deputy chairman and a managing director, retires on Sept. 30. Mr. Laidlaw is also to be named a managing director.

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Greek Aerospace Contract Said Given to French Firm

ATHENS, May 22 (NYT).—The Greek government has decided to award to a French-led group the multimillion-dollar project to build a sophisticated aerospace industry in Greece. The only rival bidder was America's Automation Industries, qualified sources said yesterday.

The decision, which follows months of intensive competition between the United States and France, was given this week to the winners—a consortium consisting of Avions Marcel Dassault, makers of the Mirage, Lockheed Services Corp., and millionaire Aristotle Onassis's Olympic Airways.

Foreign diplomats disclosed that the consortium was asked by the Greek government last week to name its representatives for detailed negotiations on the final contract.

French-American rivalry over the deal was touched off last October, when the Dassault consortium and Automation Industries came up as the only acceptable bidders for the proposed \$50-million airplane maintenance factory.

Biggest in the Area

The factory, to be known as Hellenic Aerospace Industry, would provide upkeep, repair, and equip commercial and military aircraft as well as guided missiles. It would turn Greece into the first major aviation support center in the Mediterranean.

The plant is to be built near Tanagra airbase, 38 miles north of Athens. At the outset it would service commercial airliners and

warplanes for Greece and other nations.

The decision on the contract comes a few weeks after Greece announced it was buying 40 U.S. Phantom fighter-bombers in preference to the less costly French Mirages.

In diplomatic circles, the aerospace decision was seen as a bid by the government to keep relations on an even keel with the United States and France.

French Supply Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22 (NYT).—Brazil has announced the purchase from French manufacturers of a \$59 million air-traffic-control and air-defense radar system, bringing the cost of equipping the country with one squadron of French-built Mirage jet fighters to over \$100 million.

A French government loan to cover the cost of equipping Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Brasilia with modern, interconnected air-control centers was announced Friday in Paris by Antonio Delfino Neto, the Brazilian Minister of Finance.

According to reports, Cie. Francaise Thomson Houston will supply the system. It is believed that the equipment will make Brazil the only Latin-American country to have an adequate ground-control system for the supersonic combat Mirages.

A squadron of 16 Mirage planes is scheduled to begin arriving here in July.

Nixon Names Walker

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Reuters).—Charles E. Walker has been nominated to a new position as Deputy Secretary of the Treasury by President Nixon. The President sent Mr. Walker's nomination to the Senate today. He is at present Under Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. Aide Backs Imports of LNG

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP-DJ).—A Federal Power Commission hearing examiner recommended today that the commission approve the long-term importation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria and the construction of facilities for the project at a cost of \$309.7 million.

The examiner's decision is subject to commission review. Under the plan, 1 billion cubic feet of LNG a day would be imported.

Columbia LNG, of Wilmington, Del., and Consolidated System Co., of Pittsburgh, would import 550 million cubic feet of LNG daily, and 350 million cubic feet would be imported by Southern Energy of Birmingham, Ala.

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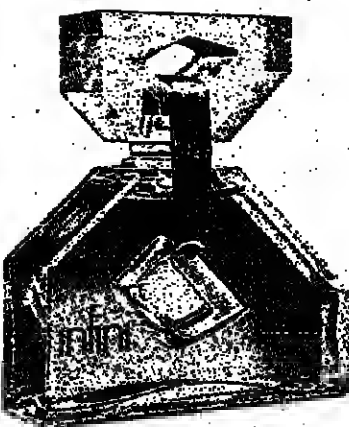
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—1972—		Stocks and	Sts.			New	
High	Low	Div. in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last
28 3/4	27 1/4	Centimil 4 1/2	11	24	24	23 1/4	23 1/4

[illegible]

ENT

d	A.I. Growth Fund.....	\$873.42	(d)	Interfund S.A.	\$11.10	May	1.34% 1.34% 1.34%
w	Alexander Fund.....	\$10.65	(n)	Intervista.....	Lire 7.72		
d	Am. Express Int'l Fd.....	\$11.49	(w)	Intermarket Fund.....	\$152.57		SOYBEANS
w	Amitalia Fund.....	\$8.18	(r)	Int'l Income Fund.....	\$26.11	Jul	3.58% 2.59% 3.50%
w	Andrea Equity.....	Can \$4.94	(r)	Int'l Shipping Fd.....	DMG 52.28	Aug	3.57% 3.57% 3.53%

[illegible]

100% FUND.....	\$11.98	(d) Europacoms.....	DM47.93	FieldIn Bncp	McLenn Trk
(d) Inflow.....	\$24.62	(d) Dufund.....	D829.96	FieldP Inty	McNan Ctr
		(d) Euracore.....	DM44.74	File Gss	Net Cysm
O.S. FUNDS:		(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.....	\$4.88		
(d) Commonw.Int.Corp.	Can.514.94	(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.....	\$15.85		
(d) Commonw.Int.Vent.	Can.52.93	(w) Western Growth Fnd.....	\$9.98		
(d) Commonw.Int.Vent.	Can.57.69	(w) Western Hedge Fund.....	\$3.294		
(d) Fund of Funds.....	\$9.25	(w) West. Proprietary N.Y.....	\$2.572		
(d) FOF Sterling.....	\$2.44	(w) World Equity Grlb Fnd.....	\$544.71		
(d) LIT.....	\$7.75	(w) World wide Securities.....	\$48.88		
(d) Investors Funds.....	DM16.79	(w) World wide Special.....	\$3.709		
(d) IOS Growth Fund.....	\$9.89	(w) Zodia Fund.....	\$2.00		
(d) Regent Growth Fd.....	\$10.71		\$1.73		
(d) Secret Factors.....	Can.50.71	DM - Deutsche Mark: * - Ex-div.			
(d) IOS Vectors (Int'l.).....	\$3.42	* - New York, NA - Not available:			
(d) Australian FOF.....	Aus.84.77	BF - Belgian franc; FF - French			
		Burg franc; SF - Swiss franc.			
		* - Offer price; * - Asked.			
In-Terests: * - 1 share; ** - 2 shares	\$115.19				

[illegible]

AIRCRAFT		DOCKETS AVAILABLE—AMERICAN		DOCKETS AVAILABLE—AMERICAN	
Boeing 747	118,400	385A	-1%	30	36%
Boeing 737	90,100	392A	+%	20	26%
Boeing 727	84,800	393A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 707	54,500	394A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	395A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	396A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	397A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	398A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	399A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	400A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	401A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	402A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	403A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	404A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	405A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	406A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	407A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	408A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	409A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	410A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	411A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	412A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	413A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	414A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	415A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	416A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	417A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	418A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	419A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	420A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	421A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	422A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	423A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	424A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	425A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	426A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	427A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	428A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	429A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	430A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	431A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	432A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	433A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	434A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	435A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	436A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	437A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	438A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	439A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	440A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	441A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	442A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	443A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	444A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	445A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	446A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	447A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	448A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	449A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	450A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	451A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	452A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	453A	+%	10	14%
Boeing 700	54,500	454A	+%	10	14%

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20%	48	Hamas Co.	26	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
20%	48	Herman L.S.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
20%	48	Harcourt	1	23	45%	44%	44%	44%	44%
20%	21%	Harnacks	1	20	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
20%	48	Harris Int	1	40	55%	55%	55	55%	55%
20%	48	Harcos Co	1	20	22%	23	22%	23	22%
20%	27	HartSams	20	98	27%	20%	27%	20%	27%
20%	24%	Hawell El	1.44	15	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
20%	19%	Hayes Allen	1	10	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
13%	7%	Hazelline	1	17	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
18%	4%	HCA Ind	1	181	184	184%	174	174%	174%
18%	36%	HHTTCo	1	35	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
18%	48	Hick	2	74	74	74	74	74	74
18%	48	HeintzJ	1.04	49	45%	46	45%	46	45%
35%	33%	HalenaRu	76	122	97%	97%	96%	96%	96%
35%	6%	Helm	76	61	61	61	61	61	61
35%	34%	Heller Int	20	224	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
13%	11%	Heller	014.02	10	120	120	120	120	120
24%	16%	Helm	20	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%

—1972— Stocks and \$B. Net					—1972— Stocks and \$B. Net					—1972— Stocks and \$B. Net				
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First, High Low Last, Cntr	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First, High Low Last, Cntr	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First, High Low Last, Cntr
2314	2294	100	10	2314 2294 2314 22 22 22	2314	2294	100	10	2314 2294 2314 22 22 22	2314	2294	100	10	2314 2294 2314 22 22 22

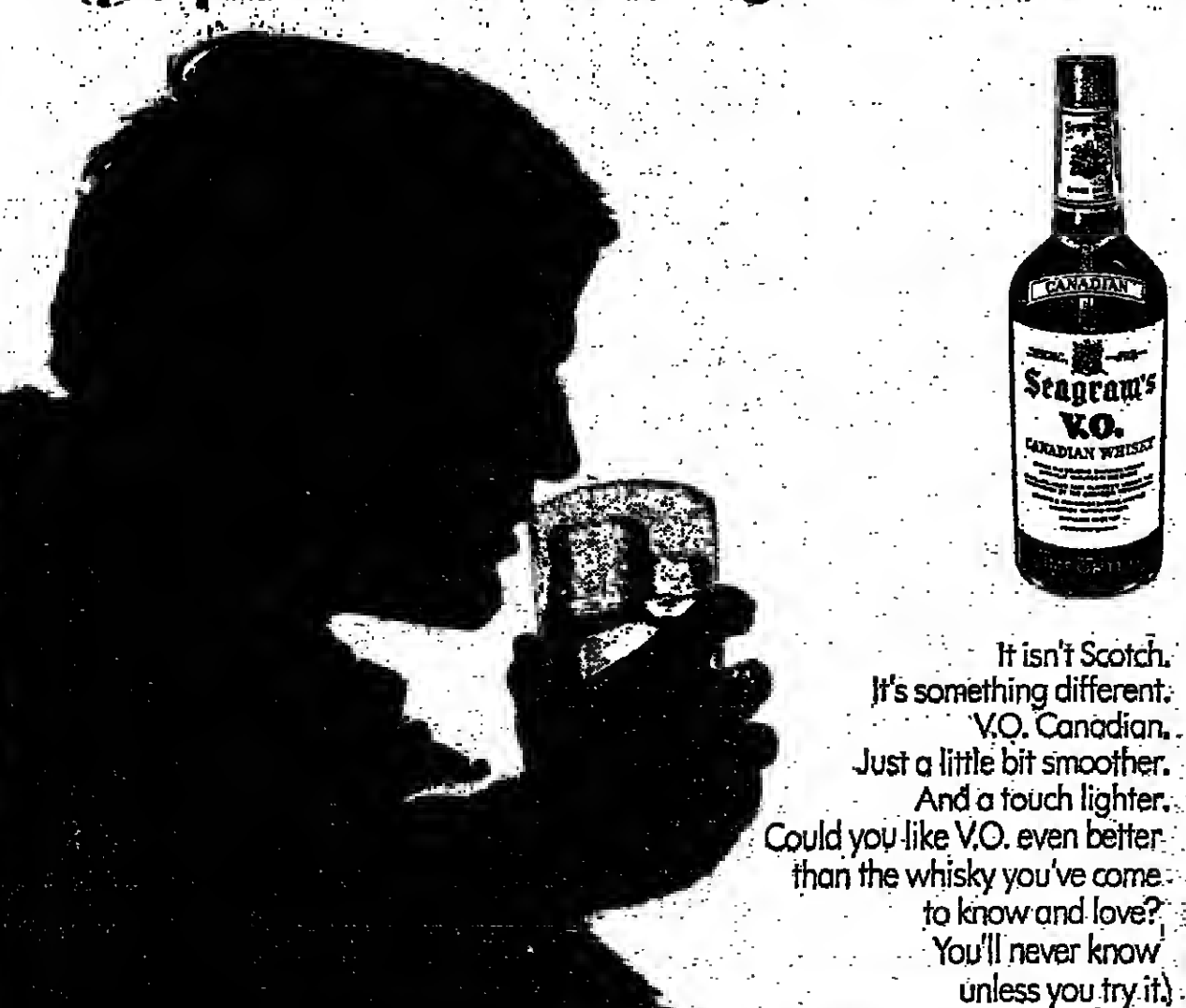
All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

23rd May 1972

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unless you try it.)

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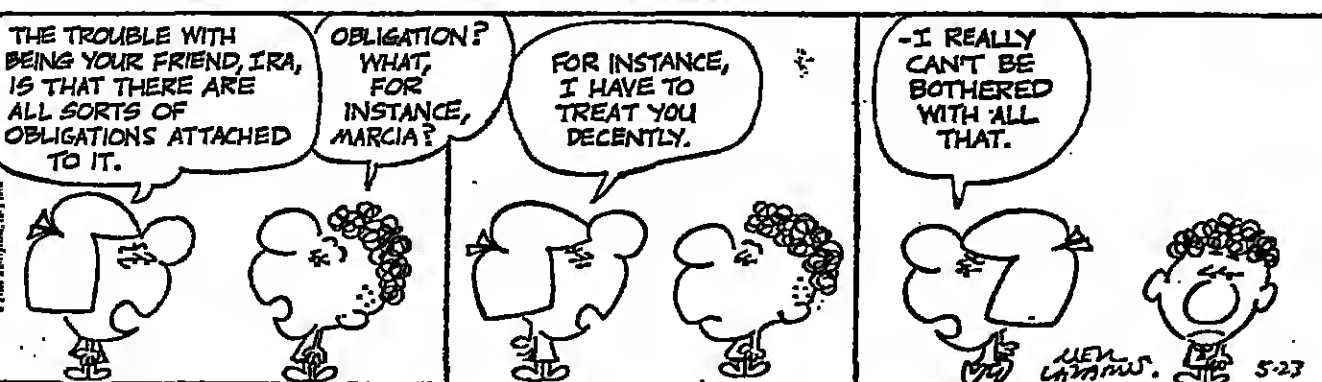
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The fourth World Team Olympiad begins in three weeks in Miami Beach. Enthusiasts who wish to follow the event can subscribe to The Daily Bulletin, which will give results and hands. The subscription is \$5 for all mail to any part of the world, and orders should be sent to the Bulletin Department, American Contract Bridge League, 135 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

The Daily Bulletin will be edited by three distinguished players: Tammah Hirsch and Tom Smith of Greenwich, and Albert Dornier of London. Hirsch made a fine defensive play on the diagramed deal, played recently in Bermuda. He held the West cards, and defended against a highly optimistic four-heart contract.

East opened one no-trump, using the weak variety with a range of 13-15 points. South overcalled two hearts. North bid three clubs, instead of passing or raising hearts as he should have done, and staggered on to four hearts when South rebid his suit.

West doubled the final contract partly because the opposing bidding sounded uncertain and partly because he could judge that his side held the majority of the high-card points.

The opening lead was the diamond queen, and when this held, West shifted to the heart eight, seeking to limit the declarer's ruffing chances. South's only chance was to make four club tricks in addition to six trump tricks, and he tried for it. He won the heart shift in his hand and led a club, planning to play dummy's ten.

Hirsch, however, rose to the occasion by putting in the jack.

NORTH			
♠	Q6	♥	AK543
♦	AK1052	♣	AK1052
WEST			
♠	K1083	♥	A652
♦	J8	♣	743
♠	QJ92	♥	AK7
♦	J83	♣	Q94
SOUTH			
♠	QJ94	♥	AK10852
♦	Q76	♣	Q94

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 N.T.	2♥	Pass	3♥
Pass	3♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle	
1. HIRSH	2. SMITH
3. DORNIER	4. HIRSH
5. SMITH	6. DORNIER
7. HIRSH	8. SMITH
9. DORNIER	10. HIRSH
11. SMITH	12. DORNIER
13. HIRSH	14. SMITH
15. DORNIER	16. HIRSH
17. SMITH	18. DORNIER
19. HIRSH	20. SMITH
21. DORNIER	22. HIRSH
23. SMITH	24. DORNIER
25. HIRSH	26. SMITH
27. DORNIER	28. HIRSH
29. SMITH	30. DORNIER
31. HIRSH	32. SMITH
33. DORNIER	34. HIRSH
35. SMITH	36. DORNIER
37. HIRSH	38. SMITH
39. DORNIER	40. HIRSH
41. SMITH	42. DORNIER
43. HIRSH	44. SMITH
45. DORNIER	46. HIRSH
47. SMITH	48. DORNIER
49. HIRSH	50. SMITH
51. DORNIER	52. HIRSH
53. SMITH	54. DORNIER
55. HIRSH	56. SMITH
57. DORNIER	58. HIRSH
59. SMITH	60. DORNIER
61. HIRSH	62. SMITH
63. DORNIER	64. HIRSH
65. SMITH	66. DORNIER
67. HIRSH	68. SMITH
69. DORNIER	70. HIRSH
71. SMITH	72. DORNIER
73. HIRSH	74. SMITH
75. DORNIER	76. HIRSH
77. SMITH	78. DORNIER
79. HIRSH	80. SMITH
81. DORNIER	82. HIRSH
83. SMITH	84. DORNIER
85. HIRSH	86. SMITH
87. DORNIER	88. HIRSH
89. SMITH	90. DORNIER
91. HIRSH	92. SMITH
93. DORNIER	94. HIRSH
95. SMITH	96. DORNIER
97. HIRSH	98. SMITH
99. DORNIER	100. HIRSH

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'LL TAKE JOEY A LITTLE TIME TO GET USED TO THE FARM. HE'S EVEN MORE OF A CITY SLICKER THAN I AM!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRAC

TRAED

MIRAPI

ZYNEEM

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles MAUVE ITCHY FUTURE GRIMLY

Answers They do like each other - IMITATE

BOOKS

PROJECT FOR A REVOLUTION IN NEW YORK

By Alain Robbe-Grillet. Translated from the French by Richard Howard. Grove Press. 183 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

Of course it would be much too easy to say, simply and truthfully, that "Project for a Revolution in New York" is superficial, boring, repetitions, to the point of fatigue and naive about American life in a way that only a fashionable, experimental French author can be. One has instead to go through all the verifiable ritual of taking Mr. Robbe-Grillet seriously, to show that one is aware of all his technical innovations, cinematic tricks, superimposed images, underlying philosophical assumptions and what have you.

The author has written far better novels, books whose tirelessness at least gave one a virtuous feeling of winning, through to an experience that is denied the average man. Because his essays on fiction are surprisingly lively and persuasive, Mr. Robbe-Grillet's novels are much better in theory than in fact. And this may explain their popularity, for if they are not very readable they are eminently discussable. Or at any rate, they used to be.

The "revolution" he describes in New York seems to consist mainly of torturing several girls—or is it the same girl?—to death. The forms of torture are all luridly sexual. Recalling his obligations to the avant-garde, the author makes one of the tortures predictably count the number of pavement squares he must traverse each time he goes to get a fresh instrument. There is talk about a diploma in the aesthetics of crime, about rape, murder and arson being "the three metaphysical acts which will free the blacks, the impoverished proletariat, and the intellectual workers from their slavery, and at the same time the bourgeoisie from its sexual complexes."

The tortures are explained as a means of obtaining large sums from the "human bankers", of providing the requisite materials for the post-revolutionary society of realizing, on film, further sources of revenue. A certain amount of human sacrifice is necessary as well, we are told, in order to avoid a general massacre of whites. Though we are given some very heavy hints about black-white relations, the color red is seen as "a radical solution to the irreducible antagonism between black and white"—there are no blacks among the book's characters. There is only a Puerto Rican girl, on whose mutilated breast a card is laid that reads: "So be the blue-eyed black girls."

Though there is a shadowy reference to a political organization, most of the book is taken up with obsessively detailed descriptions of torture. Occasionally, Mr. Robbe-Grillet will do a second, third or fourth "take" of a scene, or use the word "cut" to terminate an action. This is probably a means of reminding us of the "symbolic" relationship between fiction and film, illusion and reality. We see one action through a keyhole, then as a lurid cover on a paperback book, then in fact—

Mr. Brody is a New Times book reviewer.

Best Seller

The New York Times This analysis is based on obtained from more than 125 in 44 communities of the United States. The figures in the table do not necessarily represent an appearance.

This Week	Previous Week
1 The Wind of War, Wark	1 The Wind of War, Wark
2 The Wind of War, Wark	2 The Wind of War, Wark
3 The Wind of War, Wark	3 The Wind of War, Wark
4 The Wind of War, Wark	4 The Wind of War, Wark
5 The Wind of War, Wark	5 The Wind of War, Wark
6 The Wind of War, Wark	6 The Wind of War, Wark
7 The Wind of War, Wark	7 The Wind of War, Wark
8 The Wind of War, Wark	8 The Wind of War, Wark
9 The Wind of War, Wark	9 The Wind of War, Wark
10 The Wind of War, Wark	10 The Wind of War, Wark
11 The Wind of War, Wark	11 The Wind of War, Wark
12 The Wind of War, Wark	12 The Wind of War, Wark
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14 The Wind of War, Wark	14 The Wind of War, Wark
15 The Wind of War, Wark	15 The Wind of War, Wark
16 The Wind of War, Wark	16 The Wind of War, Wark
17 The Wind of War, Wark	17 The Wind of War, Wark
18 The Wind of War, Wark	18 The Wind of War, Wark
19 The Wind of War, Wark	19 The Wind of War, Wark
20 The Wind of War, Wark	20 The Wind of War, Wark
21 The Wind of War, Wark	21 The Wind of War, Wark
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CROSSWORD By Will

ACROSS			DOWN		
1	Something of value	45	U.S. novelist	22	Type of pain
2	Loose garment	46	Official seals	23	Profane, in Hawaii
3	Graduate, for short	48	Black varnish	24	Bar drink
4	Reluctant	49	Leafy nest	25	Former U.S. agency
5	English architect	51	Pedestal part	26	Burlesque
6	Southern favorite	52	Bend	27	Russian sail
7	Insect stages	53	Pie filling	28	Grate
8	Neckpiece for a certain mariner	54	Goat antelope	29	Grafted, in heraldry
9	Class members: Abbr.	55	Miss Chase	30	Price of some thoughts
10	Sound: Prefix	60	To shelter	31	Postal system
11	Responds to reville	62	Type of pulley	33	Wading bird
12	Loosen	63	Coward	34	Direction
13	Idiotic goings-on	64	Actor Alan	35	Korean name
14	Quail	65	Scene of witchhunts	37	Very dry
15	City of India	DOWN			
16	Singer Paul and family	1	Mountains	40	Moral
17	Waterfowl	2	Bar drink	41	Art, for one
18	Holy one: Abbr.	3	Woodpecker	42	Word for op areas between buttons
19	Financial house, in Italy	4	Greek letter	43	Former U.S. agency
20	Sound of disgust	5	Greek poet	45	Ill-bred person
21	Kind of falcon	6	Proust character	46	Plane area
22	Simpleton	7	Folk-song name	47	A Hardy
23	Genuinely	8	U.S.A. soldier	48	Rail bird
		9	Miss Claire	49	Sundae
		10	"Paris"	50	Stove novel
		11	Imprecise	51	Molding
		12	Ours, in Mainz	54	Tepid
		13	Disordered	56	Dance: Fr.
		19	Mineral found in lake beds	57	Bantu lang.
				59	Oklahoma ci.

